

Teaching Manners In School

"GOOD MANNERS and bad manners are contagious," is a maxim in the new code of manners drawn up by the faculty of the Los Angeles high school for the use of the newly established class in social usage. This is probably the first time in the history of American public schools that a course in manners has been seriously and systematically planned and offered to the students. Without doubt, the new course will prove exceedingly valuable, and it has already shown itself to be popular with the boys and girls.

How to get on with one's fellow men and women is as important for anybody to know as any other thing in the whole calendar of virtues and social assets. Often a boy or girl is kept in the background, or fails to succeed, for lack of tact and social training. Manners are contagious, just as the manual of the Los Angeles high school says, and the school purposes to set up certain standards of "social sanitation" and see that they are adhered to.

President Cannon of the Fourth National bank of New York city is one of America's leading financiers and well known as a speaker before business men's conventions. Recently discussing the results of average schooling in New York city, he declared that the schools fail to fit boys for successful life, not so much by reason of lack of technical training, as lack of training in how to conduct themselves in the real world. "Commercial education or any other kind of education should not be along narrow lines, nor should it be confined to books," says he; "To succeed in the world, a boy or man must be quick to think for himself, and to decide promptly and act intelligently, with judgment. He must have a wide range of world vision to deal with business problems. But he needs especially (and is certainly not now getting in school) thorough training in social intercourse, thorough training in suppressing his primitive instincts. You cannot let hate, jealousy, or anger enter into good business life. You must live with your order to succeed, and you must make them respect you and appreciate you at your best. For this, you must know how to conduct yourself in a social way, acceptably at all times and everywhere. Disipation has no place in the life of a man who wants to make good. The factors of right living and good manners should be taught to our boys and girls, as well as the abstract and impersonal things of life and human knowledge."

Los Angeles has inaugurated many excellent innovations in popular education, but none wiser than this of training boys and girls in good manners during the years when they are most easily swayed. In after years, there is not one graduate who will not feel grateful for it, as there is not one intelligent person in active life who does not often wish he were better trained and experienced along social lines.

In the course at the Los Angeles school, the pupils will be taught largely by example, but they will also study the code of good manners, as should be exemplified at home, in the street, in cars, at the telephone, in public places of amusement, in church, in business, and in good society. They will be shown that to have good manners is both paying a social debt to the community, and also assuring one's self much greater happiness and success through life. There will be class room discussions, and censors chosen by the pupils themselves.

An effort will be made to show the young folks that no individual preference or whim or peculiarity can excuse any one from paying his social debt; that good manners must come from within, and inevitably betray the character to a certain degree; that kindness, courtesy, and consideration for others are virtues all may possess, that cost nothing and that pay good dividends in happiness and more material gain; that rudeness is never justifiable or a sign of superiority; that neatness and punctuality are good manners and indispensable virtues.

There is a great field for the development of this idea in the public schools of America. There is something about our democratic form of government that sometimes leads to carelessness in details of behavior and human intercourse, and while children should receive their best instruction along social lines at home, it is of course well known that a majority do not so receive it, and that many parents are altogether too ready to turn the whole training of their children over to the school teachers and to hold the teachers responsible for all results, especially if bad.

Speaking of the "popular referendum," here is a proposition which Chicago voters were called upon recently to vote on; the title exactly as stated on the ballot (and this was the only information presented to voters) was as follows: "For consenting to the act entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act in relation to a municipal corporation in the city of Chicago approved May 18, 1905, as amended by an act approved June 3, 1907, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to a municipal corporation in the city of Chicago, approved May 18, 1905." It is declared that not three persons in the city of Chicago knew what the thing meant. All voters were expected to vote yes or no.

Typical of the frame of mind of the newspaper publisher who refuses to prove his circulation statements but prefers to lie about his circulation every day in the hope that some poor guy will believe him, the following story is apt: "Where does your paper go?" a prospective advertiser asked the publisher of an "unknown circulation" paper; "It goes all over now," the publisher replied, "and it will go to hades if I don't get more advertising." Only a dishonest newspaper ever refuses to prove its circulation statements in detail.

Of course the war department of the United States purposes to be "ready" for anything; what would be the use of spending \$160,000,000 a year on an army if it were not to be kept up to date in all things? None the less, there is no idea of an armed demonstration toward any foreign country at this time. The president has repeatedly said that he could not and would not act without direct authority from congress, and congress is known to be opposed to any drastic action with reference to American personal and property rights abroad.

One-Sentence Philosophy

JOURNAL ENTRIES.
(Topeka Journal.)

Time doesn't fly so fast when you're waiting it.

Altogether too many words of praise are not sincere.

The man who is easily angered has a disagreeable road to travel.

The severer the critic the more sensitive he generally is to criticism.

Nor does the company that misery loves and seeks have a very pleasant time.

Nearly everybody who slings mud has soiled his hands.

With many men the hardest kind of work is finding another job.

Nor does it seem that most people are exceedingly fond of money, they get rid of it all they get so quickly.

Many persons do not fail of success because they don't try hard enough.

Some people insist on going ahead even when they know they're in the wrong.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)

Money sometimes talks when you want to keep it quiet.

Some men never bring about themselves and we don't blame them.

A girl can be sentimental even about the way she eats pickles.

Nothing pleases a woman more than her inability to show her age.

A man ceases to be a good husband when he begins to feel sorry for himself.

It's difficult for a man to practice economy and be popular at the same time.

The American husband is lucky. In one respect, at least, he doesn't have to buy hair for a harem.

A woman is so used to planning things that she can't understand why a man should make so much fuss about a missing button.

And the easier the job the harder it is to land.

The man who makes good doesn't sit down and wait for his ship to come in.

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Ableton Globe.)

A cruel joke is a joke only to say-agers.

Some boys who claim to know more than their fathers, can prove it.

Sometimes a barnyard bird can whip a regular fighting cock, but not often.

It is possible to rise above failure, but success is apt to boost you higher.

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UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Suasion and Force

By Walt Mason.

I believe in teaching men, teaching them with voice and pen, that the honest way's the best to get the kake; but the man of active jaw says there ought to be a law, and he wants to see his neighbors put in jail. I believe in showing boys that the purest, sanest joys are the joys that do not leave them feeling stale; but my neighbor, Jonas Yawp, blows a whistle for the cop, and is happy when he sees the boys in jail. If a man commits a crime I believe it wasted time when we ride him through the village on a rail; better teach him what is right—bad old Jonas takes delight when he sees the malfactor rushed to jail. I can watch the rich man float in his gilded palce-boat, and can wish him happy zephyrs on his sail; but old Jonas sees him with a bitter wail of woe, crying loudly: "All the rich should be in jail!" We are trying, one and all, to improve this muddy ball; I surely hope our efforts will not fail; but I don't believe we'll make noble progress till we shake this old foolishness of sending men to jail. Oh, I don't believe it will to herd people in a cell till they're hardened in their sins—without the pale; let us try to lead men back when they've jumped the shining track, for you can't reform the guy who rots in jail.

Looking For Death

By Joseph Keating.

GRIFF flashed his pit-lamp over the face of the seam, looking for a spot where he could cut a ton of coal without getting it mixed up with two tons of rubbish. This lower side was the firmest part of his stall. Yet even here little stones dropped on his knuckles and took the skin off. That did not matter.

With the broadside of his bottom mandril, he sounded the coal. A peculiar aliter appeared on its face under his pitlamp. It shone like a wall of brass and rang as he touched it with the side of an ironed to get at coal lying in its bunkers.

"Like an anvil," said Griff, very bitterly, listening to the sound.

He swung the big mandril for 15 minutes. The shattering roof fell all a shower of small stones. No impression seemed to be made on the coal. He might as well have tried to cut through the side of an ironed to get at coal lying in its bunkers.

"She's looking nastier than ever," Griff assured himself.

He was kneeling in front of the seam, his lamp raised to examine his abnormal place, his ineffective hand lying against his cheek. The uplifted light flung long shadows of a forest of slender posts supporting the roof, at least in the cavernous space above. It was a bad place, and he was not at all sure that he could get it out.

"The gas has got her," Griff said, and he wondered if there were going to be any more of the kind. The difficulty in a more pleasant fashion.

He put down his mandril and stared at the expanding blue flame, crept cautiously towards the lamp. He had hung it on the lid of the new post, but he could not tell exactly where the gas had come from so suddenly. There were many manufactory places after the fashion of the mine. They were all lit parties. They have ward or branch organizations in every voting district, and their work is practically conducted after the same manner as the men's parties. The Women Suffrage party of the city is probably the most thoroughly organized of these. It has a working committee in each of the assembly districts of the city, including Richmond, Richmond and the Bronx.

In each of these districts a separate campaign is being conducted according to the needs of the community. In addition to this, the party has a social headquarters at which excellent meals are served at reasonable prices. These are held on Tuesdays and Sunday evening teas. The Women Suffrage party last year entered 21,200 members in New York. It handles thousands of dollars annually and is now collecting funds towards a \$100,000 campaign fund to be used in bringing about a suffrage amendment in that state. This party distributes thousands of circulars in each of its districts. These are printed in half a dozen different languages for even the foreign immigrant has now been made familiar with the meaning of the slogan "Votes for Women."

Mrs. Clarence Mackay is the founder of the Equal Franchise society, which is gaining membership by the hundreds every month. This society has lately moved into its new headquarters, the Peter M. Mansion, on East Thirty-seventh street, which has been furnished in handsome style and is a fine place for the library and will be used as a club and reading room for the members. The work of this organization is largely educational, and one feature is the maintenance of a free circulating library of suffrage and social science books.

Mrs. Belmont, a Fair Godmother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the fair godmother of the Political Equality league, which has numbers of 10,000 women. It has 12 branches in New York City, scattered from Harlem to the Bronx, and including the various separated down town districts. The association has imposing headquarters on Forty-first street, where two old mansions have been thrown together and thoroughly renovated. They are painted white and have white silk curtains at all the windows, thus forming a strong contrast to the surrounding buildings. Over the entrance is a figure of Victory, and in the entrance hall is a large bulletin board decorated by beautifully carved figures of a man and a woman in classic dress clasping hands. On the bulletin board are kept notices of the numerous activities of the association. There are checks for sale bearing the words "Votes for Women" which you may purchase any refreshments desired in the dining room, from a dainty 15 cent lunch to a large dinner for 50 cents. In the second floor is the assembly hall, for men are admitted to the lectures and meetings on every night but Friday. That reserved for lectures on health and hygiene for women by some prominent physician. At its close members have an opportunity to purchase supplies of all sorts, which are a unique commercial enterprise by which the association has already made handsome profits. These are devoted to the suffrage cause.

There is also a Men's League for Women Suffrage in the city of New York. The league also has branch organizations and it was represented by 2000 men who marched in the suffrage parade last May. Besides these there are countless other leagues, associations and clubs which are actively working for woman suffrage in the state of New York, in addition to the various labor organizations which are almost unanimously for suffrage.

Organized in the Cities.
There is now a Women Suffrage party in most of the large cities. The ranks of men as well as women are enrolled. This party is the least interfere with the work of the Men's leagues for Woman Suffrage, which are even more rapidly increasing. All of the organizations seem to cooperate with each other and each seems to fill a special place in the harmony of the united organizations. The noticeable lack of the disagreements which so frequently hamper the work of all other political organizations are a unique feature of the suffrage movement, according to the testimony of various leaders.

Nothing is more indicative of the growth of the suffrage movement than the increase in size and importance of the periodicals. The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, Massachusetts, is now in its 43d year. This journal is the

The Herald's Daily Short Story

went out along the long tunnel to the return.

Under the usual preliminary flash of his lamp, Griff examined the coal looked dull, lustreless, and flimsy. Griff's road had accumulated all the filth of abnormality. Down the lower side of the cavernous space above the coal, whereas the reverse would have been a much more tolerable arrangement, the center of the road did not remain up at all; while at the upper side both coal and top had achieved an equal degree of rotteness. A myriad of posts stood under the cloud; yet the roof seemed to be falling like a black cloud dropping over tree tops.

The first swing of his pick brought down a fair amount of coal, but it became dust when it touched bottom; and at the same time a fall of clog took place immediately behind him. When the dust cleared a little Griff carefully re-examined the roof.

"I don't like the look of her," he said; "better put a post close in."

But Griff's lamp suddenly changed from a yellow gleam into a ghastly blue, and he was swallowed up in a frightful ball of fire.

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WOMEN SEEKING RIGHT TO VOTE REALIZE VALUE OF ORGANIZING

Strong Suffragist Societies Carry on Active Campaigns in All of the Larger Cities.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 8.—Women who desire the ballot have come to understand that nothing can be accomplished without organization. The mother of all of the great suffrage organizations is the National American Woman Suffrage association, with headquarters in New York, from which center radiate the numerous lines of work.

The National Woman Suffrage association was formed in May, 1869, and its sole object was to secure a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution which would enfranchise the women of the nation. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was its first president, and Susan B. Anthony was its first executive committee. As there was at this time a division of opinion as to how the ballot could best be secured, another organization was formed in Ohio the following November, of which Henry and Lucy Stone, the chairman of the executive committee. This was known as the American Woman Suffrage association, and it aimed to secure its object by amendments to the state constitutions, which method has since been found the most practical.

There was a friendly feeling between the two organizations, however, and they always being willing to aid the other. In 1890 the two bodies united, taking the name of the National American Woman Suffrage association. Mrs. Stanton was its first president, and Mrs. Anthony was vice president. In 1902 Mrs. Stanton resigned because of her advanced age and Miss Anthony succeeded as president, serving a second term in 1904.

Mrs. Catt Becomes President.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt succeeded Miss Anthony as president, serving for four years and resigning to enter upon a still broader field, for in 1902 an international meeting was held in Washington, and the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage association, and steps were taken towards the formation of an international association devoted to the enfranchisement of women. In Berlin, in 1904, the International Suffrage alliance was organized, and Mrs. Catt was elected its first president, and she still fills that office.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw succeeded Mrs. Catt as president of the American organization. The National American Woman Suffrage association is now a strong federation of state suffrage associations. These are made up of county organizations which are themselves composed of local clubs.

But the regular suffrage associations, active and systematic as is their work, are now performing only a fraction of the work which is going on to secure the vote for American women. There are many woman suffrage political parties which are organized after the fashion of the men's parties. They have ward or branch organizations in every voting district, and their work is practically conducted after the same manner as the men's parties. The Women Suffrage party of the city is probably the most thoroughly organized of these. It has a working committee in each of the assembly districts of the city, including Richmond, Richmond and the Bronx.

In each of these districts a separate campaign is being conducted according to the needs of the community. In addition to this, the party has a social headquarters at which excellent meals are served at reasonable prices. These are held on Tuesdays and Sunday evening teas. The Women Suffrage party last year entered 21,200 members in New York. It handles thousands of dollars annually and is now collecting funds towards a \$100,000 campaign fund to be used in bringing about a suffrage amendment in that state. This party distributes thousands of circulars in each of its districts. These are printed in half a dozen different languages for even the foreign immigrant has now been made familiar with the meaning of the slogan "Votes for Women."

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national organ of the suffrage movement and it is always conspicuously in evidence in every locality where any active work is in progress. In New York there are several suffrage periodicals being published regularly. The "Woman Voter" is the organ of the Women's Suffrage association, an attractive monthly of no small literary merit. Its editorials touch upon many leading questions of the day. It gives full notices of all of the party activities. Aside from its local value it has a growing influence in other places because of its clear concise presentation of newly developed subjects. The "News Letter" which has heretofore been only a small journal recording the activities of the New York State Suffrage association, lately has been expanded into an attractive periodical and its staff has been recruited from Syracuse to the headquarters in New York.

Have Paper in Seattle.
In Seattle "The New Citizen" is the name of the paper representing the suffrage party, which under the name of "The Citizen" has been a valuable work in the recent campaign in that state. In addition to these a number of small monthlies are issued by local associations in different places, and a generous assortment of literature in the form of booklets and leaflets which are distributed to the states publish in large quantities.

The activities of some of the organizations in the states which have received the ballot will continue unabated. Some of them will be devoted to helping other states win it, as is being done in California. The Woman's Progressive league of that state is devoting some effort to securing definite knowledge of all the political conditions in this state. It has lately made the announcement that the number of women in the state is 1,000,000, and that the number of men who were actually registered for voting last year. In the year 1900, California had over 150,000 more men than women, but it is apparent that a large percentage of them neglected to vote.